Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1805. [No. 1465.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chiotzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip C. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

12 pipes 2d and 3d proof Cognac Brandy
10 hogsheads, } New-England Rum.
13 barrels }
20 bags Green Coffee
500 lbs single, double, and treble Battle Powder—
30 hhds. } *Muscovado Sugars.*
20 bbls. }
70 boxes old brown Soap.
40 boxes best Havanna Segars.
With a general assortment of Liquors and Groceries as usual; *For sale by*

Mandeville & Jamesson.

November 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Coleraines.*
50 barrels prime Pork.
WM. HODGSON.
November 28. d

HENRY K. MAY,
Has just received and offers for Sale,
5 butts Cape Madeira } *Wines.*
2 pipes }
10 quarter-casks Teneriffe }
November 21. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has just received and offers for Sale,
46 barrels Mess Pork.
116 barrels prime ditto.
59 barrels cargo ditto.
IN STORE,
A Few Chests of Young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS, and cases of CLARET.
November 13. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
100 ps. brown Russia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck } Dbk. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Russia Duck
100 barrels Boston Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 casks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
West India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16. d

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little-River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,
A Negro Man named *JACOB*,
belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.
October 24. dtf

Mandeville and Jamesson,
OFFER FOR SALE,
For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Consisting of
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Lisbon, } WINES.
Malaga, and
Teneriffe
40 cases St. Ksaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Souchong, } TEAS,
Hyson-skin, and
Bohea
Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9,
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
British Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.
Oct ber 18.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilmetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4-4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantuas,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.
Oct. 22. dtf

TO RENT,
The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to
Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.
October 25. d6t.eo

Ten Dollars Reward.

Lost last evening, between West End and Fairfax or, King street;
A Gold Watch, Chain, two Seals and Key:
ONE of the Seals without the stone, the D at the Watch two sets of figures, single cased and half capped.
Whoever has found the same and will return it to the printer, shall receive the above reward.
December 2. d

For Sale or Charter,

The Staunch fast sailing
Brig NANCY
about 1400 *barrels burthen,*
Has just had a thorough repair, is well found, and will be at HEPBURN's *Wharf*, in a day or two.—For inventory or terms apply to
John Mc Gowan, & Co,
City of Washington, or to
Lewis Deblois,
Alexandria.
Nov. 20 dtf.

TO BE SOLD,
On SATURDAY the seventh day of December next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Five valuable Lots, laying in the town of Alexandria, at the intersection of Water and Wolfe streets. For the greater part of the purchase money a liberal credit will be given, and the terms of sale made known by applying to
George Gilpin.
December 2. 6t

Just Received From Norfolk.

Large Malaga Grapes (in Jars or by retail,)
Muskadel and Bloom Raisins in boxes, of a Superior quality,
Fresh Prunes in boxes,
Together with
Rhode Island Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beets, large Cabbages, Cranberies, and a few Patent Cheese equal to English Cheese—Oranges, Limes, and Soft-shelled Almonds.

Abel Willis.
Dec. 2. d6tp.

Russia Clean Hemp.

A few tons of the first quality for sale, by
John. G. Ladd.
Dec. 2. dtf.

SALT.
2000 *bushels fine Liverpool SALT,*
JUST ARRIVED,
And for sale from on board the brig President by
JOHN TUCKER,
Who has on hand,
20 bbls. New-York prime PORK,
30 do. POTATOES
50 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR
100 bbls. do. do.
30 do. choice HERRINGS
A few bags COFFEE
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson & } TEAS
Hyson Skin
2 pipes old Cognac BRANDY, &c.
N. B. Cash given for FLAXSEED.
November 15. eo

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS FOR SALE
Best Havanna SEGARS in boxes,
And a few Puncheons
NEW-ENGLAND RUM.
November 13. d

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, buying, or hiring, or conveying out of the town of Alexandria, a *Mulatto Man*, named FREDERICK; the said Negro having been conveyed to me, by a bill of sale, from Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsay, dated 18th October, 1790, and having continued in my uninterrupted possession from that time until within a few days past. And as the said Negro, with others, has been conveyed by me to a trustee for the use and benefit of James Kennedy, junior, all persons who shall hire, harbor, buy, or carry the said Negro out of the town of Alexandria, may expect to be prosecuted for the same.

WM. WILSON.
November 29. d6t

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscribers stable on Friday morning last a light BAY HORSE, 4 years old, about 12 hands high, lately shod all round, mane hogged, and tail docked, four black hoofs, and a large belly. He was about ten days since bought of Mr. *Joseph Gowan*, living near the four mile run. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences.

ISAAC ENTWISTLE.
December 2. 3taw

N. B. wanted from 10 to 1500 bushels of good clean barley, for which a generous price will be given.

District of Columbia—TO WIT.

Lewis O'Brian, Libellant,
vs.
The brig Union, &c. and William Ramsay, administrator of W. R. Wilson and Richard Smith, master. } *Respondents.*

Libel fil'd.

In pursuance to an order and decree of the honorable the District court of the District of Columbia, made in the above case, I shall on Monday the 9th of this month at four o'clock in the evening, at Gilpin's wharf, expose to sale at public auction, the above mentioned brig Union, her rigging, tackel, apparel and furniture.

The purchasers will be allowed two, four, and six months credit, on giving such notes and indorsements, as will be approved of by John G. Ladd.

L. SUMMERS, D. M
For Daniel C. Brent, M. D. C.
Marshal's Office, Alexandria,
December 4.

I wish to employ a Man

To manage a small Farm at the mouth of Hunting-Creek, near Alexandria. A person capable of conducting a large garden would be preferred.

James Craik.
December 3. taw4w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.
September 23. d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James A. Sutton*, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

John Sutton, Adm'r.
November 14. 2aw4w

☞ All person indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immadiate payment to the above named administrator.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on or about the 12th instant, from the plantation of *Doctor Belt*, in Loudoun county, a Mulatto Man named WILLIS; about 23 years old, five feet ten inches high; he took with him a white and brown shirt, old fur hat, nankeen pantaloons, a pair of old velvet do, linen trowsers, stripped dimothy jacket, and stripped blanket. Said fellow was raised near Aquia, where I some time ago purchased him of captain *Harrison*; it is supposed said fellow has a pass and will attempt to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending said Negro in any jail, so that I get him again, if taken out of the state of Virginia, or *Fifteen Dollars* if in this state, and reasonable charges paid for bringing him home. All masters of vessels and others are forwarned against harbouring or hiring said Negro, at their peril.

Walter S. Belt.
Aquia, Sept. 28. (Oct. 3.) 2awtf

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, situate on the corner of *Duke & St. Asaph street*, lately occupied by RICHARD VEITCH—Apply to
THOMAS CLAGGETT
November 12. eo

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer o
paper.

French Public Papers.

Letter from the minister of exterior relations to count Philip de Cobentzel, acompanying a memoir in reply to a note of the 25th Fructidor, year 13.

The undersigned has the honor to transmit to his excellency the count de Cobentzel, the annexed memoir, drawn up in consequence of the note from the cabinet of Vienna, which count de Cobentzel addressed to the undersigned the 25th Fructidor.

Since this memoir has been approved by his majesty the emperor of France, the Austrian army has passed the Inn and invaded Bavaria. If the pacific sentiments avowed by his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria are real, he will perceive that no negociation could have taken place, no new proposition be received, until the Austrian troops shall have repassed the Inn, and re-entered their own territories. If the court of Vienna refuses to oblige them to return, it is the intention of his majesty the emperor to compel them by force of arms. The evils which will inevitably result from such a war, will fall wholly upon the House of Austria, and victory will side against the oppressor, in favor of the oppressed.

The undersigned has received from his majesty the emperor and king a positive order to declare, that in no case will his majesty permit Austria to extend herself in Germany, make acquisitions in Bavaria, and put in execution the project of which she has frequently manifested indications, of extending her frontiers even to Leck, and confining the elector of Bavaria, to the left bank of the Inn. This project is too hostile to the interests of the Germanic body, to those of France to the promises which his majesty the emperor and king has made, and to the engagment which he has taken to preserve the integrity of Bavaria.

After this positive avowal of a determination, which, under all possible circumstances, will constitute an invariable rule of conduct for France, it becomes the duty of the house of Austria to consider whether it is convenient for her to run all the hazards of war, in order to obtain a part of Bavaria, which is her object, but which she cannot reasonably expect to accomplish; for she need not fruitlessly strive to conceal what is already known to all Europe. that such is, in reality, her true and sole view.

The undersigned renews to his excellency the count de Cobentzel the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)
CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

Memoir alluded to in the preceeding Note.

"Without noticing the allegations with which the note of the cabinet of Vienna, is filled, of the date of 16th Fructidor, (3d September) we will examine the pacific sentiments which this note apparently presents.

"The court of Vienna has made levies and preparations of every kind; and has at this very time permitted a foreign army to enter her territory.

"Her only view, as she assures us, is to compel France and England to conclude peace; but if such is the view of the court of Vienna, why has she forgotten to make known the basis on which this peace may be concluded.

"Shall we take as a basis, the treaties of Luneville or Amiens, or the *present state* of the two nations, as Austria had desired at the first overtures of the last peace? Or, in short, pretensions drawn from the same source with the allegations at present made against France?

"In attentively perusing the note from the court of Vienna, we think we discover that she wishes to take as a basis for future negociations the treaties of Luneville and Amiens: but has England, who lately refused to establish peace on this very basis, yet adopted them?

The cabinet of Vienna has not made it known, and if it so happens that she does not wish to adopt them, his majesty, the emperor of Germany, who would not assume the character of mediator, if he were not truly such, which essentially consists in inflexible justice and perfect impartiality, has doubtless taken the same measures in concert with other powers, to compel England to recognize his principle of mediation, as he has taken to constrain France. She, no doubt, has fleets prepared, cruizers fitted out, in short, all the means which are indispensibly necessary to the end proposed.

"The note of the cabinet of Vienna throws no light on any of these points. It is, however, essential to know:

1st. Whether the court of Vienna understands that the treaty of Luneville or Amiens, should be taken as the basis of new negociations, or whether these treaties should be considered as abolished?

"2d. According to the last supposition, on what basis does the court of Vienna understand that the negociations shall be settled?

"3d. Whether England has evinced her adherence to the principles of mediation?

"4th. In case of a refusal on her part, what measures are to be adoped by the mediator, and what means are at his disposal to compel her to adhere to them?

"If the court of Vienna has not put these questions to itself, and if it wants time to answer them, that alone should teach her that she has used in her proceedings a precipitation, hostile, not only to all the assurances she has given, but also to the end which she declares herself to have in view; and, we may venture to say, to what an enlightened policy would dictate to the house of Austria. As to the rest, time will decide whether she has been guided by a just conviction of her own interests, or seduced by blind prejudices."

Extract of a dispatch from the minister of foreign relations, to M. Otto, minister Plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor and king, at the court of Munich.

29th Thermidor, year 13.

You may add that the emperor desirous of sparing Europe the calamities of a new war, has made such advances as are compatible with the honor of his crown, in order to recall Austria to a sense of her true interests and the observance of an impartial neutrality; and his majesty is of opinion that the elector, influenced by the same motives, should also send a courier extraordinary to Vienna, bearing an order to the electorial minister to make such representations to the court of Vienna, and demand of it, what are its views in filling the Tyrol with troops, when its neighbours are at peace?

Representations at once wise and energetic, made at the same time by different cabinets, might arrest Austria, were she influenced only by foreign suggestions, as his majesty still flatters himself with believing; and on a contrary supposition, they will attach to Austria alone the responsibility of the events which it is their wish to prevent.

Note.

A similar letter has been written to the ambassador of his majesty at Bern.

In consequence of the invitation addressed to them, the Helvetic and Bavarian governments have taken the desired steps.

Signed
Ch. Maur. Talleyrand.

NEW YORK, December 3.

To Mr. Israel, of Philadelphia, who came passenger in the ship Illinois we are indebted for the following statement:

"The British fleet, consisting of the Tremendous, commodore, Osborne, of 74 guns; Grampus, Barker, 50; Pitt, Vosh-ing, 40; and Terpsichore, Bathurst, of 36 guns, arrived off the Isle of France the 4th of June, and sailed on the 13th August. Before their departure the Pitt cruised off Bourbon, during which time she cut out of the Roads the French ship Tulleret, of and for Marseilles, with about 600 bags of coffee on board. They generally allowed most of the merchant vessels to go and come out of the harbour without molestation. Several American vessels have been during the cruize forbid to go in, and some have been ordered for Bourbon; the cause of which was not known. This has only happened to vessels from India for Europe, with cargoes: vessels from America direct have never met with any detention.

"The great number of vessels that have arrived at the Isle of France with cargoes within this year have caused a complete stagnation in business. It is with great difficulty a cargo of any kind can be disposed of particularly at this moment; as it is hazardous to sell on credit, even to persons who were supposed safe at any other time.

"Two and a half or three per cent per month was given for the best paper in the island. It is supposed that the quantity of wine, beef, pork, flour, &c. now at the Isle of France, is sufficient for the consumption of the two islands for at least a year without any additional supplies. In consequence of which most of the vessels that have arrived there made ruinous voyages, and are compelled to seek elsewhere for cargoes produce at the island being scarce and excessively dear.

There have been several prizes lately brought in, but their cargoes mostly consist of rice, excepting one or two with tea, &c. which, with the ships, have been purchased on speculation, and are held at an extravagant rate.

Capt. Taylor of the schooner Union from Ayamonte (Spain) informs that just before he sailed, letters were received from Cadiz, mentioning, that the combined French and Spanish fleets, consisting of 45 ships of the line, and frigates, were ordered to be laid up for the winter: and that they had proceeded 8 or 10 miles above Cadiz, and were preparing to moor. The French had landded 10 000 men at Cadiz and taken possession of the forts.

An English fleet of 20 sail of the line, and frigates, were then off Cadiz, and a reinforcement hourly expected——These ships daily presented themselves in full view of Cadiz, and several of them sailed within gun shot of the town.

The Markets at Cadiz were much glutted with all kinds of American produce. All the warehouses and many dwelling houses, at Ayamonte, were filled with wheat, flour, bread and salted provisions, which were brought there from France for the King of Spain. The nominal price of flour in Cadiz was 18 1-2 dolls. per barrel; but no ready sales could be procured for any articles whatever. The Merchants and inhabitants of Cadiz were thrown into much embarrassment and distress by a total stagnation of business, and scarcity of money. Such was the scarcity of Specie at Madrid, that the king had ordered paper money to be issued and made a legal tender for all debts payable in that city. He had also directed the Notaries not to protest bills of exchange which should be payable after the paper medium should be issued—thus the holders of Bills of Exchange would be compelled to receive the amount in paper. The merchants of Cadiz were seriously apprehensive that the paper currency system would be enforced also in that city; and throughout the kingdom.

Arrived, schooner Union, Taylor, of Providence, 57 days from Ayamonte, (Spain). Left no American vessels at Ayamonte. Left at Cadiz, brig Hudson, Bailey of New York, was condemned at Cadiz, and had appealed to the Court of Marid and was expected to be cleared; brig Peggy, Richardson, of Norfolk had entered contrary to the rules of the blockade, had discharged her crew but not her cargo. Cadiz was very healthy. Spoke November 9, latitude 27, 36 N. long. 55 W. brig Antelope, Williams, of Norwich, twelve days out from New London, 50 head of cattle on deck, bound to Martinico, all well. Captain Williams, humanely supplied them with one barrel of bread, four bushels potatoes, and a sack of water; at that time being 45 days out, was very short of all kinds provisions, and on very short allowance. Nov. 11, in lat. 39, N. long. 58, 30, spoke the brig, Hope, of Gloucester, nine days out from Washington, N. C. bound to Martinico, the captain of which informed that one of his men had hurt himself badly. Experienced very severe weather on the coast.

MIDDLESURG, (Vt.) Novembe 13r.

Constitution of Vermont.

Agreeable to the constitution, a council of Censors consisting of thirteen persons, will be elected by the freemen on the last Wednesday in March next, who are to assemble, in this place on the first Wednesday in June 1806; "whose duty it will be to enquire, whether the constitution of this state has been preserved inviolate in every part, during the last septennary or seven years; and whether the Legislative and executive branches of the government have performed their duty, as guardians of the people. They are also to enquire, whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of the commonwealth; in what manner the public monies have been disposed of: and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes, they are authorised to send for persons, papers and records; and have power to pass public censures, to order impeachment, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing of such laws as shall appear to them to be unconstitutional. These powers they are to hold during the space of one year from the day of their election. They are also empowered to call a convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appears to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of the constitution," &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.

In the preient critical situation of our commerce and external relations, the following authentic and important communication, for which we are indebted to a much respected Correspondent, will command the attention of every American citizen who wishes to promote the interest, or maintain the sovereignty of his country.

HALIFAX, November 8, 1805.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR,

AS the interlocutory decree of the court of vice admiralty in the cases of the Enterprize, Eugenia, Zulema, and Hamilton, will necessarily affect all other neutral ships engaged in the same trade; and as it is a decree that may lead to a final decision of infinite importance, I hold it a duty I owe to my countrymen, to communicate it to you, under the expectation that you will give it publicity.

These several ships and their respective cargoes, were charged, generally, in the allegation of the king's advocate, to be enemy's property; and various grounds were adopted in support of the allegation. Among the number, was a point of national law, which the counsel for the captors thought fit to raise, upon very loose information, extracted from letters found on board the ships, in relation to a decree of the government of France, which prohibits the importation of goods, the growth or produce of Great Britain or her colonies.

It appeared, by a number of those letters, that certificates of origin (as they were termed) had been carried to France by those several ships, for the purpose of proving the growth or manufacture of their outward cargoes.

It appeared also, that unless those certificates had been produced at Bordeaux, the vessels and their cargoes would, in all probability, have been condemned by the French government, under the decree before mentioned—And it further appeared, that the produce of the French colonies, of which the outward cargoes chiefly consisted, was exempted from duties, on the production of these certificates.

Upon these facts, it was contended, on the part of the captors, that a trade carried on to France by neutrals, under the decree in question, was an unusual course of trade submitted to for the advantage of the enemy—That the certificate of origin was obtained conformably to that decree, and favored the views of the enemy, by rejecting all goods of British growth or manufacture, and by entitling the neutral to the same exemption or reduction of duties that would be granted to a Frenchman—and that such commerce was un-neutral, upon the general ground of avowed partiality to the known enemy of G. Britain.

On the part of the claimants it was answered, by their counsel, that the information respecting the decree, as well as of the certificates of origin, and the duties in question, was extremely garbled and incorrect; that even taking the facts for granted, it did not appear that the course of trade was any other than such as neutrals, by the law of nations had been entitled to for ages past; that the French government had an undoubted right to impose any restrictions whatever on the imports into its own ports, and to admit neutrals to a participation of them upon such terms, as a regard for its own interest should dictate.

That the decree which directed the certificate of origin was of recent date, so that it is yet impossible to ascertain what the conduct of neutrals respecting it shall be, but that if they should still continue to carry on their commerce with France, under the restrictions imposed by that decree, they would have a complete right by the law of nations so to do, and would by no means be guilty of a partiality so gross, as to amount to a breach of neutrality; at all events, supposing the greatest mischief to result to the British government by such commerce, it was a subject for ministerial interposition, but could not be a ground of legal argument, in a court of vice admiralty.

The judge nevertheless appeared very much inclined to adopt in his decree, the arguments of the king's advocate, and laid much stress upon the course of trade being unusual, and of its having been resorted to by the enemy, in consequence of British naval superiority—he admitted that the certificate of origin would not of itself be sufficient [illegible] emanation; and that a decision to this effect had been given by their courts, at the close of the last war. But he observed, that the [illegible] question, might impose certain restrictions and limitations which if complied with, would create a breach of neutrality.

That if neutrals who were favoring the commerce of France, were allowed the same privileges with [illegible], by an exemption from duties, or some [illegible] could not [illegible] them in the same light with the subjects of [illegible], and on account he was desirous of [illegible] respect the [illegible] of trade now carried on [illegible] the French ports, in the manner country, [illegible] from the former and ordinary line of commerce, he therefore [illegible] further proof [illegible] produced to the following points. 1st, [illegible] at case by or colony, the outward cargo [illegible] the growth, produce or manufacture. 2d. Under what certificates were the same admitted to entry in the ports of France, and what [illegible] subject to foreign or reduced duties. 3d. What are the French laws on this subject, and what limitations are imposed on return cargoes.

All letters of correspondence, bills of lading and invoices, which [illegible] such shipments, notarial copies of them, must be produced in court, verified by the attestation of the [illegible] other indifferent person, this proof should be accompanied by the [illegible] affidavit (as it is called) of the party himself, [illegible] to his native character, and fully stating his right to the property claimed and the [illegible] by which he acquired it. It should conclude with the usual averment that no enemy of Great Britain had any interest in the goods at the time they were shipped, or at the capture, and in case of being restored, the sole and exclusive property of the claimant.

Printing, [illegible] *handsomely executed at this office.*

BALTIMORE, December 4.

Arrived last night, ship Comet, Hart, 29 days from New.Orleans. Brings nothing new.

Arrived, ship Severn, Sinclair, from St. Petersburg—30 days from Elsineur. Left at Cronstadt, ships Rachel and Romulus, and brig Auming Bird, all of and for Boston in a few days. Spoke nothing of consequence.

Also, ship Nymph, Champlin, 25 days from City St. Domingo. Left sloop George, Baggs, for Baltimore in few days.

RICHMOND, December 2.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA,

Begun and holden in the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the second day of December, in the year of our Lord 1805, and of the Commonwealth the 28th.

On which day, being the day appointed by law for meeting of the General Assembly, such of the members of the house of Delegates, as appeared, having taken the oaths prescribed by law, took their seats in the house, and a majority of the whole number being present:

It was ordered that James Pleasants be appointed clerk.

Hugh Holmes, Esq. who was nominated by Mr. Johnson, of P. Edward, seconded by Mr. Miller, of Powhatan, was appointed speaker.

Henry Moss was appointed serjeant at arms.

William Drinkard, Edward Clarke and Furnea Sou hall were appointed door keepers.

On balloting for the fourth door keeper, Messrs. Taylor of (N. Kent,) Storrs, Jones (of Hanover) Coleman of (Caroline) C. B. Harrison, Prunty, Johnson, Hening, Semple, and Riddick were appointed a committee to examine the ballots. Mr. Taylor reported that there was a majority for Anthony Davis.

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington (Kent'y) dated Nov. 9.

"I have this day heard that gen. Adair is elected to the senate of the U. States in the room of John Breckenridge, who has resigned in consequence of his being appointed attorney general for the United States.

"Our legislature talk of coming to Lexington for the balance of the session on account of Frankfort being so extremely sickly."

The following is an extract from the communication of governor Greenup, to the Legislature of Kentucky.

"That our treasury is, and for a long time has continued to be without money, and that the state paper is, and for that time has been greatly below par, are proofs that our revenue laws require to be considered; that the compensation given by the public to its officers, in many instances small in itself, should still be reduced by a discount on public paper, is not only a fraud upon the officers, but a reproach to the government. It is a great evil, and appeals for its remedy to legislative deliberation."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Captain Luckett, of the Hiland, from Cape Francois, arrived last evening, politely furnished us with the following:—that three days before he sailed a boat belonging to one of the British frigates cruizing off there came in and the purser informed, that a brig of 14 guns from Gonaives, supposed to be the Orion, of Baltimore, had fallen in with two French privateers in the Caicos passage, and after a desperate engagement, had been captured, and every person on board massacred.

A letter from Liverpool, dated October 9th, received via Savannah, says, "Upland Cotton is very brisk, at 21 and an half to 24 pence."

Yesterday the very interesting and important cause between the Commonwealth and Joseph Dennie, Esquire, Editor of the Port Folio, was decided by an honest and independent jury, in favour of Mr. Dennie and the Liberty of the Press. It may be recollected, that Mr. Dennie was indicted in the Mayor's Court of this city in July sessions in 1803, by 13 grand jurors, for the publication of a supposed libel on the Constitution of the United States, and of this state, &c. &c. &c. The indictment was removed to the Supreme Court and tried before judges Yates and Smith, at a court of Nisi Prius of the Supreme Court, which began its sitting last week. M'Kean Attorney General for the prosecution, and Messrs. Meredith, Hopkinson, Ingersoll and Lewis for the defendant.

We hope to obtain a report of this trial, and when a similar prosecution which is now depending against the editor of this paper for the same publication is decided, we promise to give some explanations and notes, by way of commentary on this business. [*Phil. True American*]

LONDON, October 5.

The exposition or declaration of war against Austria, set out with the usual invectives against us, for having produced the continental war, the miseries and mischiefs of which, are of course charged entirely to the account of this country. The exposition then enlarges upon this singular generosity of France, towards Austria in the last wars, in having deprived her only of the Netherlands and the Milanese, and of the religious fidelity with which he has always fulfilled existing treaties!!! It proceeds to contrast the conduct of Austria with that of France, the ambitious spirit by which the former has been influenced, and the moderate principles which have directed the other. And what are the proofs given of the vast ambition manifested by Austria? She has acquired by purchase or exchange, Lindau, on the lake of Constance, a little island on the lake, the village of Althousen and a *crowd* of other acquisitions. What the other acquisitions are we are left to divine; but of this we may be sure, that those which have been enumerated are all that are of any importance, and they amount to a town, a small village, and a little island upon a lake!

"But since the treaty of Amiens *Austria* has been guilty of shewing a partiality for England; she did not remonstrate against the right of blockade. But the emperor Napoleon though he had offered him just causes of war, never even once complained. No—nor did he even not complain, but he afforded fresh proofs of deference for the court of Vienna.——As to as the French troops assembled in Italy, they were only for the purpose of pomp and parade, but so solicitous was the Grand Pacificateur to remove the least uneasiness that might be felt by the court of Vienna, that he gave the most explicit assurance of his pacific intentions, by promising that the camp should be kroken up in a few days, which was done. But here we may ask, whether if the camps were broken up, one battallion was withdrawn from Italy? Besides the camp of Monte Chario was never we believe broken up.

Then comes the expression of Bonaparte's strong surprise at finding, whilst he was at Boulogne preparing to embark the troops against England, that Austria had given orders to send all her toops to the Tyrol, the Inn and the Adige. The circumstance of Austria feeling the least unwillingness to check him, in his desing of invading England, appeared to him so extraordinary and unaccountable, that he could not credit it. He would not for some time believe that Austria was serious; he thought that she had been misled by foreign suggestions, but that she would soon see her error; he reasoned with her in his usual parental, pacific, and gentle style; he read her a kind and considerate lecture, pointed out to her the impropriety of her conduct; depicted the miseries of war, the blessings of peace. But Austria, thankless for all these benefits, and ungrateful for all these kindnesses, was intent only upon dissembling her real intentions, and upon deceiving her benefactor. She proposed mediation; a proposal which Bonaparte considered to be so useless and puerile that he rejected it. Austria at length threw off the mask, and adopted the tone and style of her language to the character of her preparations. She dared to become the apologist of England and by announcing the entrance of two Russian armies into Austria, shewed at once that she acted in concert with Russia and England. But the mild Napoleon, notwithstanding the menaces and accusations of the court of Vienna, thought an arrangement still possible, and would not yield to his native pride.—He had ordered his Minister to prepare a Note for the purpose of enquiring the basis upon which a negociation might be opened. The courier was on the point of setting off with it, when he was informed of the invasion of Bavaria. All ulterior explanation was thus rendered impossible. Bonaparte here makes the aggression against Bavaria the immediate cause of war: he takes up arms to avenge the injuries done to the Elector, who has himself entered into a treaty by which he joins the Power that is waging war against Bonaparte. Bonaparte draws the sword to avenge an aggression against Bavaria, and Bavaria connects herself with the aggressor to carry on war against Bonaparte! This is a situation of affairs almost unparalleled, we believe, in the history of Europe.

We might have expected that Bonaparte in his speech to the senate, would have touched upon the causes of the war; but he carefully avoids mentioning them—and confines himself to menaces and vague accusations.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

Circular of the Grand Judge.

The Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, has written the following letter, dated the 15th September, to the Imperial Attorney General, to the Courts of Criminal Justice:

"The intrigues and gold of England, Gentlemen, have at length prevailed; she has dragged two great powers into the war, one of which is so much the more culpable towards France, as her Throne shaken by the valor of our soldiers, has only stood through the moderation of the conquerors. The Emperor marches in person to disconcert the projects of our enemies, and under such a chief, seconded by such brave armies, victory cannot be doubtful. But to ensure the duration and plenitude of our success, we must all be animated with the sacred love of our country; we should all warriors, magistrates, and citizens, by a common effort; contribute as much as in our power to support the most just of wars, and to second, with all our energy, the generous monarch who in order to preserve France at the high degree of glory and of power to which he has raised her, is going anew to encounter fatigues and dangers.

Amongst the means that are to guarantee our success, the conscription is, without doubt, the most powerful of all, since upon that depends the renovation and the permanence of our military forces, as well as the good composition of our armies; we must then apply, with indefatigable perseverance, to cause the laws and decrees it has rendered necessary to be religiously executed. Without doubt, the youth of France, so distinguished for valor, and always so ready to march at the voice of honor and of their country, will crowd to follow the steps of their emperor; and amidst this sublime impulse we must hope that there is not a Frenchman so unworthy the name as to refuse joining in the perils and the glory of our warriors. If, notwithstanding, any should be found, who yieldeth to dastardly fear, or giving way to perfidious suggestions, should prefer infamy to honor, they with their abettors and accomplices, may expect inevitable punishment. Thus whilst the military tribunals shall punish refractory conscripts, you must prosecute, and cause your subordinates to prosecute, with inflexible severity, all those who from disaffection, corruption, or even an unseasonable and false pity, shall dare, in a manner, less or more criminal, to aid or to favor the coward who shuns our colors. No exception of persons, no effeminate complaisance; reflect that, in a matter so grave, and with which the public safety is so intimately connected, all partiality, all relaxation in the execution of the laws, would be a crime towards the country. Be penetrated with this salutary doctrine; impress it frequently on the minds of those magistrates before whom you exercise your functions, and make them forcibly feel that imperious duty requires them never to depart from it. Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my affectionate sentiment.

REGNIER.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

....

Arrived last evening schooner Hiland captain Lucket, 21 days from Cape Francois; Coffee---R. Young and W. Yeaton.

Left there, schooner Mary Ann, captain Baysden, of and for New York, in 4 days; three masted schooner Arcestas, capt. Williams, of do. taking in; ship Hindostan captain Taylor, of Philadelphia, to sail for the Bite in a few days; schooner John and William, of do. to sail for do. in company with the Hindostan. Several other American vessels at the Cape, names not recollected.

The schr. ——, captain Davis, of Baltimore, had sailed from the Cape and arrived at Port-de-Paix. Captain Odelin of Philadelphia, was at Port-de-Paix taking in.

Arrived, brig George Washington, S. Smith, Providence—Northern produce—Captain.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The 3d loaf to weigh 13 ounces.

JOHN LONGDEN, C. C.

December 6.

Bills on Philadelphia,

At short sight,

In sums to suit purchasers, may be had if immediate application is made to

Lawrason & Fowle.

December 5. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock will be offered for sale on the premises,

Ten Lots of Ground

Lying between Fairfax and Union streets, and ground of Mr. *Jonah Thompson*, on Queen street on a very liberal Credit which will be made known—As this property is as well situated as any in town for business, it will be an object worth the attention of those wishing such.

P. G. Marstellet.

Dec. 6 tds

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1804, from Philip Wanton to the subscriber, for the purpose therein mentioned, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 2d day of January, 1806,

A valuable Frame Dwelling-House and Lot of Ground, with a Tannery thereon, in the town of *Centreville*, now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington. A liberal credit will be allowed, which will be particularly declared at the place and time of sale.

Samuel Craig, *Trustee.*

December 6. tawzw&tawts

William O'Neale, Robert Tucker, John Dixon, & Cudger Stephens, AGAINST Schooner ADVENTURE, her rigging, tackel, apparel, and furniture; Matthew Park, master, John Jamieson, owner, and all others concerned. } *Libellants' Process.*

IN pursuance to an order and decree made by the honorable the district court of the district of Columbia, in the above case I shall, on Wednesday the 11th day of the present month, expose to public Sale, the above mentioned Schooner Adventure, her rigging, &c. now lying at Jamieson and Anderson's wharf, in the town of Alexandria.

The sale will commence at 4 o'clock in the evening. Terms of sale—Cash.

L. Summers, D. M.

For D. C. Brent, Marshal of the D. C.

Dec. 6 eots.

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has Just Received from Norfolk.

Large Malaga Grapes, (in Jars; or by retail,)

Muskadel and Bloom Raisins in Boxes, of a superior quality.

Fresh Prunes in Boxes.

—TOGETHER WITH—

Rhode Island Potatoes, Apples, Beats, large Cabbages, Cranberries and a few Patent Cheese, equal to English Cheese; Oranges, Limes, and Soft-shelled almonds.

ALSO,

Fifteen hundred Bunches of Onions, and Onions by the Bushel.

December 6, d6t

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at John Gadsby's, in the town of Alexandria, on the 5th December, 1805—

Resolved, That the treasurer notify the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, who have not paid up the several calls due from them, that the situation of the work will not admit of further indulgence; and that he cause legal proceedings to be had against all those who fail to make immediate payment—and that he publish this resolution in one of the newspapers of Alexandria, Leesburg, and Winchester.

True copy.

Levin Powell, *President.*

Dec 6. d4w

IT is true, that *William Ladd* has obtained an injunction, nearly to the effect mentioned in his advertisement. Until I obtain a dissolution of the injunction, I do not wish any person who has not the most abundant confidence in me, to pay me. Any of my debtors, though, will be conferring an obligation on me, by paying what they owe into the hands of *Nathaniel Ellicott*, who is authorised, by the court to receive, on his giving bond and security to me, the bonds and security I dispense with. Should any pay to *William Ladd*, they will be compelled to pay to me again, though he should deliver up the bond or note of the person paying.

Braddock Richmond.

December 6. d6t+

A PREMIUM

OF FORTY DOLLARS,

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE FINEST

RAM LAMB,

Of one year old, which shall be shewn at the Arlington Sheep Shearing, on the 30th of April, 1806, to be adjudged after the manner of the former advertisement. The premium will constitute a purchase, and it is indispensably necessary that those who mean to offer for the prize should make known the same to the subscriber, on or before the first of March, that due arrangements may be made.

JOHN BALL, Agent.

Arlington, 1st December, 1805. 3t

An Arlington Lamb will be shewn on this occasion.

Valuable Lands and Negroes
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.—There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist-mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

☞ He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 2aw

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store,*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR,

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Whisker Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Lone and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

KENTUCKY LANDS.

The Subscriber has FOR SALE,

53,500 ACRES of Land in Harden county, Kentucky, binding for 20 miles on the western shore of Knolelinn, and lying about 25 miles from Harden court house. Knolelinn is navigable from the land into Green river, and is the best fish stream in Kentucky.

This land, though near the Barrens, is well wooded, and remarkably well watered. The outlines include 70,000 acres, but there are 16 or 17,000 acres of elder surveys within the lines, which are accurately laid down by actual survey made three years ago, for the purpose of ascertaining interferences. There is no land in Kentucky more free from dispute than the quantity offered for sale. On these elder surveys there are two mills and many families, and on the subscribers land there are about a dozen families, desirous of buying their settlements, and he has reason to believe 100 families more would have purchased and settled on the land in the present year, had it suited his affairs to have sold out in single parcels; that part of the country possessing health, and many local advantages, and being near the centre of the state.

Samuel Turner of this town, knows this land well, and will take the trouble to give a just description of its quality, to those who may desire it.

This land, if applied for prior to the 20th December, will be sold at 50 cents per acre, on bond with interest, payable in 1, 2, 3 & 4 years. If the bonds be satisfactorily secured, unquestionable title will at once be given for the land.

BEN. STODDERT.

George-Town, November 15 co4w

FOR SALE,

THAT well known, valuable and highly improved FARM, whereon the subscriber resides, called SALISBURY; situate on the Main Road leading from Alexandria to Winchester, about twenty five miles from the former, and the same distance from Georgetown and the city of Washington.

This Farm contains 1,600 acres of LAND, one third of which is in Wood, the residue enclosed and in good order for farming or grazing upon an extensive scale. There is now about 40 acres of Timothy meadow made, and in prime order, and 100 more might be easily made upon a soil admirably adapted to grass.—The Land generally produces corn, wheat and tobacco well, but as a Grazing Farm, it is perhaps exceeded by none on the East side of the Blue Ridge.

The improvements are such as would accommodate a Gentleman Farmer or Grazier, with a large family—consisting of a well built Mansion House, with a dining room, drawing room and eight chambers, closets, cellars, &c. Kitchen, Servants Hall, Smoke house, Dairy, Ice house, Overseers house, Poultry houses, a good well of Water, Stables sufficient to contain 30 or 40 Horses, a Corn house, large Barn, &c. &c. all of which at a small expence might be put into complete order. There is also upon the Farm extensive Orchards of Apples, and Peaches of the best kinds of Fruit.

The Subscriber intending to remove to the State of Tennessee, is induced to offer for Sale this Valuable Property, for which on receiving one-third of the purchase money in hand, he will make the payment of the balance convenient to the purchaser.

Charles I. Love.

November 18. 2aw7 §

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,

About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29. co

CASH,

Will be given for well secured *Ground Rents*—Application to be made to the PRINTER.

November 8. co12t

---

350 barrels Corn,
70 boxes fresh Muskatel and Bloom Raisins,
For Sale, by
Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 5. d

NOW LANDING,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

120 casks of fresh Rhode-Island Lime, which will be sold low.

Thomas Preston.

December 5. d6t

NOTICE.

A LEGIONARY Court of Enquiry of the second Legion of the Militia of the district of Columbia, will be held at the Council Chamber, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday, the 7th day of the present month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; for the purpose of hearing appeals, and for the performance of other duties required by law.

By order of Lieut. Col. M'Kenney,
PHILIP TRIPLETT, Adjutant
2d L. M. D. C.

December 5. 2t

PRIVATE SALE.

Pursuant to the Decree of the Honorable A. C. HANSON, *Chancellor of Maryland, I will attend at the House of* JOHN GADSBY, *in the town of Alexandria, on the 6th day of next month at* 10 *o'clock in the morning, to dispose of at* PRIVATE SALE,

A certain Tract of LAND,

Lying in Charles county, state of Maryland, containing about 500 acres; and one other TRACT lying in the county of Montgomery, containing 519 acres in the same state, both were tracts belonging to the estate of General *George Washington, deceased.* The terms of Sale will be twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond and approved sureties.

Bush. Washington, Trustee.

November 12. law4w

Drugs and Medicines.

The subscriber has for SALE, at his Shop on the north side of King-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,

A large and general Assortment of
MEDICINES,

Lately imported from APOTHECARY'S HALL, LONDON—together with the following

PAINTS:

White Lead, ground in oil, and dry, in kegs, 1.4 cwt each.
Red Lead in kegs, 200 weight each.
Venetian Red, in casks, 200 do. each.
Spanish Whiting, by the hogshead or in smaller quantities.
Spanish Brown, ground in oil, in kegs 1.4 cwt each, or dry.
Vermillion, Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2, and Patent Yellow.

Also, a variety of the most celebrated

Patent Medicines now in use,

With a few boxes of COLORS of different sizes.

The above articles will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

He will put up, if required, Medical Chests for the use of private families or for sea, accompanied with plain and suitable directions.

A. Sanderson.

October 22. law

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1425 acres, on the Ohio river, in Mason county, situated about an equal distance from the Little and Great Kanhaways. The late general George Washington in his will, when mentioning this, together with several other tracts devised to his relatives, says "these several tracts of land are of the first quality on the Ohio river, where they are situated, being almost, if not altogether, river bottoms." It is deemed unnecessary to be more particular respecting the quality of the land, as it is presumed no one will be disposed to purchase without making further enquiry or seeing it. I will receive in payment one third cash, and the remainder in Goods if more agreeable to the purchaser. The Land will be shewn by Mr. *Robert McKee*, Surveyor of the above mentioned county, and the terms of Sale made known by application to *Nic. Fitzhugh, Esq.* in Alexandria, or the subscriber in King George County

Burditt Ashton, Jun.

November 18. law3t

FINAL DIVIDEND.

THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued forth against *John Gill*, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on the sixteenth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of John Caldwell, Esquire, No. 18, North Calvert street, in the city of Baltimore, in order to make a final Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend;—and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

JAMES H. HOOE,
WM. MAC CREERY } *Assignees.*

Nov. 15. (28) d16t

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and

FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

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☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

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